

18 BC - 28 AD

JULIA - daughter of Julia (the daughter of Augustus) (i.e. grand daughter of Augustus) and Agrippa; wife of L. Aemilius Paullus. Because of her licentious conduct, she was banished by Augustus to the island of Tremerus off the coast of Apulia, where she died.

18BC

Augustus Confers Imperium
And Tribuneian Power
on Agrippa

18BC

DURANT

The right of the plebs to hold office was practically ended in 18 B.C. by a law restricting office to men having a fortune of 400,000 sesterces (60,000 \$) or more.

Augustus ran for the consulship 13 times and canvassed for votes like the rest

18BC

DURANT

Lex JULIA de adulteriis

Q18BC → 70AD

Herod's Temple

Temple mount 915ft

280m across so. end

310m (1017ft) across north end

450m (1,500ft) north to sea

Portico along all 4 sides

Holy place 322 cu cubits - west

135 cubits NO to SO

Temple Porch 100 x 100 cubits 11 cubits high
none 40 x 20 cubits

18BC

DURANT

Lex Julia de pudicitia et de coercendis adulteris - "The Julian law of chastity and repressing adultery." For 1st time in Roman history marriage was brought under the protection of the state, instead of being left to the patria potestas. The father retained the right to kill an adulterous daughter and her accomplice as soon as he discovered them; the husband was allowed to kill his wife's paramour if caught in the husband's house, but

he might kill his wife only if he found her running
in his own home. Within 60 days of detecting a wife's
adultery, the husband was required to bring her
before the court; if he failed to do this, the woman's
father was required to indict her; if he too failed,
any citizen might accuse her. The adulterous
woman was to be banished for life, was to
lose a third of her fortune and half her dowry,
and must not marry again. The penalties
were decreed for husbands' conniving at his
wife's adultery. The law applied only to Roman citizens